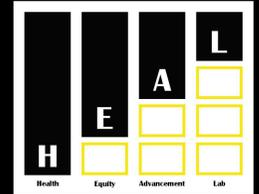


What are the important characteristics of successful Community Health Worker Interventions to Increase HPV vaccination in Rural Latinx Communities



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BACKGROUND

- Latinas experience one of the highest rates of cervical cancer compared to other racial/ethnic groups in the United States.
- Latina/o parents accept provider recommended HPV vaccine for their children, but as a community, continue to fall below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 80% vaccination.
- There are many barriers in reaching Latino parents. Some of them are language and cultural barriers.
 - Promotores or Community Health Workers have often used to help developed and implement culturally tailored intervention in the US
 - Community health workers are members of the community who works as barriers with the health care providers or academia and the community to promote health.
- CHW help identify community problems and develop innovative solutions that are culturally appropriate to that community.

PURPOSE

- To understand the benefit of community health workers working with HPV intervention in Latino Communities.
- To understand the barriers of reaching out to community health workers
- To examine the characteristics of successful of Community Health Worker in HPV intervention

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- A literature review was conducted on the GoogleScholar database
- Only academic work published from 2010 and forward.
- Studies should be with at least 75% Latino participants
- Conducted in the United States
- The search entry was "Community Health Worker" OR "lay health adviser" OR Promotora AND (Latino OR Latina OR Hispanic) AND HPV
- Only peer-reviewed articles were included, conference abstracts were excluded
- Because of the lack of HPV vaccine related research, cervical cancer prevention interventions were also analyzed if the education included HPV vaccination
- Articles were excluded if not include CHW, not studying Latinos, not including HPV or cervical cancer. Abstracts were not included in this literature review.
- After analysis of the database, 7 articles were selected for review.

Study	Cervical Cancer Education and Navigation.	Community Health Worker Intervention to Decrease Cervical Cancer	Cultural Beliefs and Understanding of Cervical Cancer Among Mexican Immigrant	Evaluation of the Effect of a Promotora-led Educational Intervention	Promotora Outreach, Education and Navigation Support for HPV Vaccination to Hispanics	Refinement of an educational toolkit to Promote Cervical Cancer Screening	Salud es Vida: Cervical Cancer Intervention – what is this
Bilingual training?	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes
Use of educational information and instrumental support?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Theories used to guide the intervention.	Health Belief Model	Health Belief Model	Social Cognitive Theory	N/A	Health Belief Model	Social Cognitive Theory	N/A
Region where the program were implemented?	San Antonio, Texas	South Philadelphia	Southern Georgia	US-Mexico border	South Texas	Georgia	Georgia
Implementation settings	Sites convenient to participants	Clinics	Clinical setting	Clinical setting	University Setting	Clinical setting	Clinical setting and other events
Recruitment of CHW	Community Based Organizations	Clinical settings	Already community promotoras	Community organizations	Health fairs and community events	Already promotoras for diabetes	Community partners
Who were CHW? Where they volunteers or paid?	Community Members	Community Members	Community members	Community members	Community members	Community members	Community members
Did this intervention showed to be effective?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

IMPLICATIONS

What are the implication specific to HEAL principles?

- Social Justice Foundation-** CHW in these articles were factor in decreasing barriers (language, access, etc) for Latino individuals in order for them to receive the education and resources to achieve the same health equity as everyone else.
- Community Engaged Research-** There was a collaboration between academia and the community in order to achieve a purpose of increasing health knowledge and decreasing rates of cervical cancer among Latino community members. This leads to empowerment of community and benefit overall community health.

RESULTS

- All studies were conducted with Latino participants. Consisted of:
 - Immigrants living for at least 10 years
 - Spanish as first language
 - Unemployed or uninsured
- All of the programs required extensive training for community health workers.
 - Training had multiple sessions that lasted one to three weeks
 - Training were in Spanish and English
- Most of the studies recruited CHW from community organizations.
 - Churches
 - Previous promotores from other health interventions
 - Community centers and health fairs
- Education programs consisted of videos, talks, flipcharts, or activities among participants.
- All of interventions had a pre and post assessment of knowledge and perceptions about either HPV, cervical cancer or the HPV vaccine.
- Characteristics that made CHW effective:
 - CHW not only provided education but also instrumental support for communities facing barriers beyond just language
 - Allowed more time for learning and therefore creating greater trust compared with physicians
 - Curriculum focused on motivating behavior
 - Expand time of community outreach in order to concede with population working hours.

CONCLUSIONS

- There is evidence to support the use of community health workers in order to achieve increase knowledge of behavior change regarding a specific health topic.
 - In this case CHW were community members who were bilingual and were able to better communicate with the community.
 - Built better trust among CHW and community members
 - CHW commit more time in education regarding HPV and cervical cancer, in addition to helping with other instrumental support to members to receive vaccine or cancer screening.
- Community health workers acknowledge the barriers for Latino communities in accomplishing HPV vaccination, and work with community members in order to decrease those barriers.

REFERENCES

- Email ana-duarte@uiowa.edu for more information regarding this literature review and for references.

